INTERESTING RELIGIOUS SERVICES. REV. DR. BELLOWS ON THE UNIVERSAL

REOPENING OF ALL SOU'S CHURCH—DR. RELLOWS
EXPLAINS HIS CAMP'KIDGE UNIVERSITY ADDRESS.
All Souls church (Unitarian) located at the corner of proof, after the usual summer vacation. The per been internally renovated and beautified, and construction of a new gallery some thirty pows we been added to its accommodations. The church was

pastor, Rev. Dr. Bellows, preached from this text:— Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman t needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word ruth."—Second Timothy, ii., 15. ation and the enlargement of their church

parts of the davine costume, and especially that the coats of mall taken on for self-defence in times of attack, and now worn only from long habit and association, might properly be laid saids as burdensome. His views, though perhaps not entertained by the fathers of Unitarianism, were shared by many of the leading scholars and thinkers of the Unitarian body. Unitarianism would carry into the Church Universal millions whom the Church has driven out into the widerness of doubt and indifference by its denial of reason and injustice to human instincts. If the great Captain did send them out on some such noble service, so far away that in the hardships of the campaign they had lost some memory of the dialect of the city of God, and taken upon them a wayworn and thin costume—let them at least not forget their commission in chief, nor set up that they are the grand army. Let them not forget their brother soldiers on other service; and on the other hand let them not continue to be shot down by their fellows because their dialect is a little strange and their costume that of exiles and travellers. The services of liberal Christianity to Christendom are widely felt and acknowledged, but they must remember that they are tributary, not independent reformers, and bring whatever of precious truth they have found to the mint of the Church Universal, there to be accepted and stamped before it can freely enter into the circulation of Christendom. The time had arrived when Unitarianism has the option either to lapse into rationalism or turn more decidedly into the body of the Church of Christ, finding there its home, and communicating the joy of a son supposed to have been lost returning strong and happy to his father's bouse. He wished to be explicit and unmistakable in what he now affirmed, knowing well the use likely to be made of it, and that he would be made to any of the church of Christ, finding there its home, and communicating the june of the church of the church of the church of the church of the made to a supplies of

else, but as in everything else it was to be at one's own peril. It was the abused right and the control of private judgment was the respective professor of manager or society had driven. Under this cream of strict individuality abolitionist and the Southern and Calvinist the American together, seeking to put down althouser were all ranged text, to everturn law and public amusements with a science, to disselve the respectively of the respecti

The dis ourse having lasted about an hour, the pread it is the evening. The attendance in the evening was qu' ite large, but not as full as in the morning. The pro-

o'clock, when Dr. Bellows resumed his discourse.

He took up the subject, he said, where he left it in the morning, having spoken of his obligations to this church organization, and to the Unitarian body. When Christendem decided that the Bible was the Word of God, and the church infallible, she declared what she would never take back. Men might show contradictions and inconsistencies in the Bible, but the great fact of its inspiration remained. They must only modify their ideas of inspiration. Men might disprove the Godhand or Christ, but the fact of a dying Saviour was still unchanged. So they might criticise various Scriptural dogmas, but it would only show the changes in the use and signification of words, without affecting great central truths. The truth was, humanity must have a religion—not opinions, but truth—not things about God and Christ, but God and Christ hemselves. Philosophy was of no avail to the serventing above the first it his duty, at 'one lay have because in regards a named in which he could of congregates harmed without also compromising 2 does not be based to an expression of the proposed to see decirately use (Transpire and Congregates) and the proposed of the control was a state of the proposed of the control was a state of the proposed of the control was a state of the proposed of the control was a state of the proposed of the control was a state of the proposed of the control was a state of the proposed of the control was a state of the proposed of the proposed of the control was a state of the proposed of the p blessed God that he lived in that great hour—the first day, since Paradise was lost that saw this world a moral glow, and the race a unit. The intoxication of this hemisphore as with new wine was threatening us with animal madness. We were drunken with hope and animal madness. We were drunken with hope and animal spirits, and ready to discwn I ather and mother; we ware in peril, not from too little, but too much life. Hamanity had broken loose in its rampant blood. It despised the past, and asked only to be let alone. But the peril has passed. The swift ships bear our people to and fro ever what is no longer the division wall, but the natural passage way between the world's great divisions, and welf-come the mighty ship, soon to bear its thousands to our shores as a still further and more wondrous type of this tetrnal unity. Blessed the art, the literature, the immigrants, the news, the commerce, the teachers that come to us. Travel cannot alienate the area American heart. Love for America's soil, America's freedom and America's proud institutions are the lessons of travel abroad. If it be reactionary and treasonable to theirty and the age to fentertain these sentiments—to believe that Christianity is a history, that the influence of religion and the Christian church has beau deepened and enriched in every age, that the continuity of the history of Christianity and civilization is ever one and the same flower, springing from one root, filled with one hope, moving along one unbroken line, with numanity as the integral being with a common destiny and consciousness, and that the interest of each and every condition is in maintaining the largest sympathy, the most universal acquaintance with the whole; that America is the favored child of the bright ages and the nineteenth century, with all the centuries gone; that her rich blood flowing from the past needs to be incorporated to cool her passionate heart and restless brain till she knows and acknowledges her origin, generation and destiny, and owns that her spirit

CONFIRMATION IN ST. LAWRENCE'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The sacrament of confirmation was administered yes-terday morning to over four hundred children in St. Lawrence's church, situated in Eighty-fourth street, near Fourth avenue, by the Reverend Archbishop, assisted by Father McNerny, his secretary, Father Quarters, the pastor of the church, Father Kundage, of Milwaukee, and Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather

Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather in the morning, the church was crowded with the relations and friends of the candidates for the sacrament, and by those drawn there by the extra attraction of the announcement that the Archbishop himself was to perform the ceremony and preach the sermon. Shortly after nine o'clock the Archbishop appeared upon the altar, and after a few remarks to the children in explanation of the sacrament they were about to receive, the rites were administered in due form. As the children advanced, two by two, they were received by the priest and conducted to the Archbishop, who occupied a position fronting the middle of the altar. Here they knell, were announced with the chrism and recoved the legendary stroke, which is to each them to bear the like of this world with patience, and make them "strong and perfect Christians and soldiers of Jesus Christ." The children were neatly dressed, and the girls especially presented an appearance in true consonance with the character of the ceremony, being arrayed in white dresses, with long flowing veils. The sacrament of first communion was received by the children prior to the sacrament of confirmation. The latter sacrament was also administered to a few aged people.

At half-past ten o'clock high mass was celebrated by Father Menerny, assisted by Fathers Kunfage and By racs. The sermon was delivered by the Archbishop, who took his text from St. Loke xvii; 35-40.1 if can be pass, that as he was come nigh unto Jericho, a certain blind man sat by the way side begging; ¹/₂ &c.

The incident recorded in the text, said his Grace, is the example of a man who, under affliction, still had faith in the divine power of Christ to effect his correction or cour Lord and his petition was graced. There is something in the text appropriate to the attention of our Lord and his petition was graced. There is something in the text appropriate to the present documents. in the morning, the church was crowded with the rela-

seeing.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the Archbishop by brought his sermen to a close, and then addressed a remarks to the children, showing them the importance the secrement just received, advising them to remem the valuable afft of faith and strength bestowed upon the comselling them to resist temptation, and urgin prize their gift above all earthly blessings.

SERVICES AT THE NEW TABERNACLE. Divine service opened in the new Tabernacle church, cor-ner of Sixth avenue and Thirty-second street, by the sing nued in the usual solemn and impressive style. A highly teared and argumentative discourse was delivered at their conclusion by Rev. Dr. Thompson, who had the gratification to have before him a congregation of about 700 persons. The sermon was in reply to some views which have recently been published by philanthropists and others, denying the doctrine of future punishment for sin. The preacher took for his text John .xxxv. 38—"The father loved the son, and hath given all things into his hands. He that believeth not the son hath everlasting life, and he that believeth not the son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him." After noticing the argument of those he undertook to rectute, to the effect that imasmuch as God is the father of His people. He could not create a place of punishment for them, he proceeded to show that while God's paternal fondness is cicarly held forth in the text, the equilibrium of His divine nature is no less beautifully shown by the expression, "The wrath of God abideth in him." He then went on show that Christ and his Apostles always held forth unistateably the doctrine of retributive justice, and that there is no justernal relationship between God and the wicked, from the words addressed by Christ to the Jews, "You are of your father the devil," and many other passages of Scripture. The preacher then turned to the mythology of the ancient heathen to prove that the hughan mind is so formed that it cannot conceive nobly of the Delty if if does not represent him as one equally desirous of rewarding the good and punishing the guilty. The Greeks represented him with the scales of justice in one hand and the sword of retribution in the other. Their poets and philosophers, including the great Plato, taught the same views. The history of ancient Bome accords with Greece in this respect. There we find Farquin, [the Proud, murdered in the midst of his power for an act of dishoner when Farquin, [the Proud, murdered in the streets and the voice of the multitude who cried "Down with the tyrant," is this very day re-echoed by every one who reads Roman history, though at the distance of full work houses the play in Macbeth where the usurper's head is brought in Had Shaksper not turned his play in this way, it would long since have been hissed from the stage. It is all for the same purpose, because we, being made in the likeness of our Creator xxxv. 36-"The father loveth the son, and bath given all

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The usual equinoctial storm which has provailed throughout the week, has checked business. The auction ware-rooms bave, however, been well attended, and large which, though in many cases unsatisfactory to the sellers, amount, but prices have been satisfactory to sellers. There was a large tea auction on Wednesday, at which the attendance was large and the low prices which have lately prevailed have promoted consumption. Coffee is firm, notwithstanding large imports: buyers are holding off, at present, in the hope of a declin in the price. Hides have been dull; the stock on hand is large for the season. Iron is dull.

The cotton year has commenced with unusual activity and unusual firmness in the market. The receipts at the ports since September 1, are 46,000 bales, against 34,000 for same period last year, and 8,000 for same period of 1857; the stock on hand is 132,000 bales, against 88,000 bales at same date last year, and 34,000 bales at same date of 1857. Yet, and notwithstanding this prospect of an early and an unprecedented crop in quan-tity, the price is well maintained. Middling uplands wheld at Mobile and New Orleans at 10%c. a 11c. a 1134c. The calculation of the Southern dealers is, that the restoration of peace to Europe and the natural increase of commerce and industry are going to provide market for more cotton at better prices than have ever been known. At this point the market has been quiet during the week, and prices are quoted as tending down ward; we hear, however, of large orders from European

out the West continues active and healthy. From all parts of the West the report is that the farmers are wisely sending their grain to market as fast as it is threshed: it turns out, as was expected, unusually fine in quality. The receipts of wheat at Chicago since August 1 are 2,438,303 bushels, against 1,726,821 bushels to same date 2,505,005 Dustress, against 1, 25,021 Outsides to same date of 1867; of flour, 137,597 bbls. this year, against 70,714 bbls. in 1858 and 46,380 bbls. in 1857. The indications confirm the views we present-ed in this column a month ago to the effect that the movement of breadstuffs eastward from Chicago this fall would be the largest ever known. The market here this week has been inactive, partly in consequence of the inclement weather. But prices are a shade higher than they were, and there is some prospect of a further ad-vance. Throughout the Northeastern and Middle States the stocks are so light that the consumptive demand this fall is likely to be active. On another hand, the advices per Arabia report considerable disappointment among the British and French farmers in respect to the crop yield; as was feared at the time of the July stocks, the straw proves heavy and the grain light. We are informed that the Arabia brought a large number of foreign orders to this market, limited, however, too low to admit of their being executed. The market derives ad-ditional strength from reports that the yield of wheat in Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia and some other Southern States is turning out less favorably than was expected, and that parties who rely on supplies

from them may be disappointed. The provision trade continues moderately active. The export is still in excess of that of last year, which keeps down the stock here, and prices consequently advance. Advices from the West report that the yield of hogs will be large this year. The farmers of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiand and Illinois expect to receive \$30,000,000 for their bogs alone in the next four months.

The following are the comparative Custom House tables of the foreign trade of the port during the past week :-

For the week. 1852. 1853. 1859 Total for the week. \$3,596,747 4,611,692 3,904,426 Previously reported.. 177,696,751 105,534,816 185,943,681 Since January 1.....3181,293,498 110,146,509 189,848,107 | Execute Exercisive of Species | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859. | 1859 Since January 1. 848,557,698 44,401,486 47,524,228 Schoner Rasmak, Nassan—Severeigen.
Steamer Rasmak, Nassan—Severeigen.
French geld
English silver
Schoner Al Cander M. dorre—Antericas gold.
Brig New Era, Besarte—Poulhouse
Brig Conquest, Qudael Bollvar—American gold. .. \$2,904 9,540 24,200 2,300 3,140

8°_4,727,704 82,535,338 Assuming that the heavy shipment of pesterday will not call against the bank average of transferrow, the specie line should show a moderate iner changes are in favor of the cit. Of the shipment from Beston on Wednesday nor went from here. The last specie average was \$21,5 2,850. A California steamer will of nearly a million. To say that this expansion was wholly ers. Am first class house can obtain money at the dis-count brokers at or below the legal rates of interest.

Should the loans to-morrow show an additional increase the public will naturally take the alarm, confidence will more be enabled to realize that their folly has unsettled Within the past day or two brokers report a rather in creased demand for money, arising from the withdrawal from the market of the funds of parties whom the last bank statement and the heavy gold shipments of yester-day have rendered uneasy. Still we are unable to quote any substantial advance in rates. Demand loans range rity offered and the necessities of the borrower. First class short paper, 40 a 60 a 80 days, or short acceptances.

go at 6a 63/ per cent. Seven is the standard for first class, endorsed, long paper. We hear of some very prime eight months paper going at that figure, but we imagine that the proper rate for anything over six months is 5 a 9 per cent. Second class paper goes at 8 a 12, according to quality, date, &c., &c. Foreign exchange has been rather dull thr week, though the scarcity of good commercial bills has enabled the bankers to advance their rates. For Saturday's steamers the asking rates were 110% a % a % for 60 day sterling bills, 110 11-16 a 110% for sight bills, for any sterning bills, 110 11-16 a 110% for sight bills, 5-12% a 13% for 60 day bills on Paris, and 5-10 a 5-11% for sight drafts. The business done at the highest of these rates has been very moderate. The leading bankors are buying cotton bills freely, and in a short time the supply will be arge enough to enable them to cover their bills without shipping specie. Some orders for Western produce arrived by the Arabia; a supply of exchange have be shortly expected from this source size. The abia-

may be shortly expected from this source also. The ship ent yesterday was due not to any particular demand for exchange, but to the fact that the rates of insurance are The Sub-Treasurer at this point continues to dispose of

retail lots of 51/4 per cent Treasury notes. The financial condition of the government renders these securities a very desirable investment. But for the storm the re-

The course of the stock marke	t since last wee	k has been
as follows:-		
	Sept. 17.	Sept. 24.
Missouri 6's	8434	84%
New York Central	81	8134
Reading	4514	44%
Erie	414	4%
Michigan Central	47	45%
Southern guaranteed	2414	23%
Illinois Central	6634	6714
Galena	77	742
Rock Island	691/	6814
Toledo	25	24
Panama	1174	117%
Hudson River	36	36
Pacific Mail	83%	80

The stock market has been sluggish throughout the week. Most of the parties who bought stocks for the rise have realized and sold out, and are now anxious to see the prived of its chief incentive to action, the bears have been so thoroughly intimidated by the course of stocks during the past month that they are operating with more than their usual caution. The bear houses which did not break when the late rise took place, lost money enough to teach them a wholesome lesson, and to impair their faith in the theories which for a year or more have been so generally popular. Appearances indicate at no very distant period a revival of speculative excitement based upon an increase in railway traffic. The bulls are confident that this country has never known such prosperity as will be seen next year, and that the greatest railway earnings of the past will sink into insignificance in comparison with the earnings of the future.

ones which have experienced the beneficial effects of the harvest. The Galena, the Rock Island and the Illinois Cen tral promise to regain this year more than they lost in 1858; the increase in their earnings already is very considerable. But the earnings of the Michigan and Ohio roads have not yet begun to increase. The belief of parties interested is that the grain required for Eastern consumption and for export will not come forward before the close of navigation, and that this winter all the Western roads will be fully occupied. It is evident that the general business of the West will be better this winter and next spring than

it was last winter and last spring.

The roads in this section of country are doing well. But for the late strike on the Eric—which was unaccountably permitted to last several days—the earnings of that road would have been large. The Central is said to have every locomotive and every car fully occupied. The Haclem is doing a good business. The Hudson River is redeeming the promise of the early months of the year. This fall and winter the traffic on this road promises to be the largest ever known. The New Haven line is also increasing its receipts. The increase heretofore noted on the New Jersey Central will be kept up. Altogether in this section railway traffic leaves nothing to be desired.

We are informed that the worthless check which was paid to a leading foreign banking house in payment for certain stering exchange a week ago, to which we alluded on Saturday, was the check of the principal and not the check of the broker in the transaction.

The receipts at tide water of flour, wheat, corn and bar-ley, for the third week of September, in 1858 and 1859,

have been as follow	W8:			AND LINES
1858 1859	Flour, Ubls. 46.700	Wheat, bush. 273,500 229,600		Barley, bush. 42,900 31,800
Decrease	32,600	43,900	49,000	11,100
The aggregates o	f the rec	eipts of the	e above ar	
far, for the years 1	858 and	1859, have	been:-	
	Flour,	Wheat,	Corn,	Barley,
18581 1859	243,500	1,201,200	4,040,900 2,099,400	482,800 211,600
Decrease	934,900	4,540,500	1,941,500	271,200
Reducing the wh				
ceipts of 1859 is eq	ual to 1.8	43,000 bbls	s. flour.	1000 0000
The receipts at	tide wate	r of the	principal a	
produce, from the	opening	of the can	als to and	including
the 7th inst., have	been as f	ollows:-		
Flour bble	anal oper	1857. May 6.	1858. April 28.	1859. April 15.

| Canal open May 6. | April 28. | April 15. | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | 243.500 | Flour, bbls.

Wheat, bushels.
Corn, bushels.
Barley, bushels.
Rye, bushels.
Rye, bushels.
Pork, bbls.
Bed.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATERDAY, Sept. 24—6 P. M.
ASHER.—The sales embraced 600 barrels of Montreal
pots at p. t., with small lots of American ditto at 5½c.
Pearls were queet at 5½c.
Berabstuffe.—Flour—Common grades of State and
Western were some firmer and more active. The extra
brands were steady, and in fair request from the local
and Eastern trade, with sales of about 15,000 a 16,000
bbis., closing within the following quotations:—
Sound old and new superfine State.

Sate from old and new superfine State.

Sate from old and new superfine State.

Old and superfine Western.

4 30 a 4 40
Old and new common to choice Western ex 4 75 a 5 40
Extra Genessee.

5 25 a 7 25
Mixed to straight Southern.

5 00 a 5 35

none at %0. There was nothing new reported to Glasgow or for London.

Oils.—Sales of 2,000 gallons linseed were made at 58c. a 59c.; crude whale was steady at 48c. a 50c., and sperm at \$1.35.

PROVISIONS.—Pork.—The market was firmer and more active, with sales of about 1,800 a 1,900 bbls., including mess at \$15.50, and prime at \$17.5 a 10.87½, closing at \$18.00, and prime at \$17.5 a 10.87½, closing at \$10.80. Beef was heavy and dull, while prices were without change of mement. The sales embraced about 300 bbls., Beef was heavy and dull, white prices were without change of mement. The sales embraced about 300 bbls., including country prime at \$4 50 a \$475, mess do. at \$5 a \$6, repacked at \$6 75 a \$9. Prime mess and beef hams at sere quiet and nominal. Cut meats were firm, with limited sales, including shoulders at 7½c. to 5c. asked, and of hams at \$6. Lard was steady, while sales were confined to about 200 a 300 bbls. at 10½c. a 11c½. Butter and cheese were in good demand at steady prices.

Race continued in good demand. The last sales comprised 222 bales Hamburg and 223 do. Leghorn at private terms.

erms.

Rux.—Small sales were made at 3½c. a 4c.

Sugars.—The market was steady, while the sales empraced 400 hhds. Cuba muscovados, mostly within the
range of 5½c. a 5½c.

Winser was dull, with small sales reported at 26½c.

27c.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

U S steam frigate Brooklyn, Capt D G Farragut, Pensacola 16th Inst, via Key West 4½ days.
Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell 2 Co. 23d inst, 9:30 AM, off Fryingpan Shoals, signalized steamship Sar of the South, hence for Savannah; 24th, 5 FM, signalized steamship Potomac, hence for Savannah The H was detained six hours by fog.
Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., with mdse and passengers, to Ludiam & Heineken. Sunday, 5½ AM, off Fenwick's Island, signalized steamship Jamestown, hence for Norfolk.

wick's Island, signalized steamship Jamestown, hence for Nor-falk.
Ship Lookout, Sherwood, San Francisco, June 28, with wool,
hides and merchandise, to Willeits & Co, vessel to E Buikley &
Sons. Passed Cape Horn Aug 13, and saw large quantities of
soc. Aug Sl, lat 5 20 S. Ion 34 S. spoke bark Ceres, of Salem, 50
days from New York for Pernambuco; Sept 6, saw a bark with
double topsalis, steering NW.
Ship Elena (Brem), Kuhlimann, Bremen, 49 days, with mise
and 230 passengers, to C Luiling. 24 inst, lat 49 25, lon 38 S.
spoke bark Achilles, bound E. The E has experienced heavy
westerly winds most of the passage; on the 15th inst, lat 43 44,
lon 58, encountered a most violent guie from West.
Bark Trueman (of Orelane), Mayo, Cadir, Aug 7, with wine,
&c, to E P Buck & Co. Aug Sl, bat 34, un 45, spoke ship
Thatcher Magoun, from Boston, steering S.
Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa, Sept 11, with wood, akins,
&c, to Boone Graves & Co. Been 3 days N of Barnegat with
light winds and calms.

Bark Carolina, Grindle, New Haven, 2 days, in ballast, to
mater.

Brig Jabez (Br), Tuzo, Bermuda, 9 days, in ballast, to McColl

th. g Suwannee, Melville (late Hosmer, deceased), St Marks, vs. with cotton, &c. to Smallwood, Earle & Co. 17th inst, Hosmer, after 5 days illness, died; 21st, lat 39 38, 1on 72 55, 3 masted schr Forest King, from Richmond, Va., for Ric aneiro.

Brig Augusta (of Harrington), Cole, Jacksonville, 10 days, ith lumber, to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr Greybound (Br), Godfrey, Liverpool, NS, 10 days, with the resident.

Schr Greybound (Br), Godfrey, Liverpool, NS, 10 days, wish, to master.
Sichr Ann & Sussan, Shackerford, Wilmington, NC, 7 days.
Sichr Marine, Merrihaw, Wilmington, NC, 7 days.
Sichr Brave, Lovell, Boston for Albany.
Sichr Brave, Lovell, Boston for Albany.
Sichr Grando Smith, York, Westerly, 2 days.
Sichr Niantic, Barber, Westerly, 2 days.
Sichr Sinnie, Barber, Westerly, 2 days.
Sichr Sinnien Mayo, Snyder, Sangerties, 2 days.
Sichr William Mayo, Snyder, Sangerties, 2 days.
Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadeiphia.
Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadeiphia.
Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New Bedford.
Steamer Ospray, Kenney, Providence.

BEFLOW.

Bark Jane Daggett, from Glasgow, to Dunham & Dimon.—
(By pilot boat Mary Taylor.)

Brig Capella, from West Indies.
Schr Alma (Bc), from Kingston, Ja.—(Both by pilot boat Mary Ann, No 13.)

Shin Margaret Evans To Wind AM, NE, with fog; PM, S.

Telegraph Marine Report.

SANDY HOOK, Sept 25, sunset—One bark outside the bar; no other inward bound vessels in sight. Wind SE, light; weather foggy at sea.

Miscellaneous.

For loss of brig Wabash, of Kennebunk, from Pensacola for Suir Racharl, ashore on the West Bank, lies in the same po-sition. Another lighter load of her carge was taken out yester-day, leaving about one more in her. There are two steam

may, leaving about one more in her. There are two steam pumps at work, but they are doing but little service, as some of the planks have bursted from her bilge, through which the water flows as fast as pumped out.

The steamship Mariou, Capi Foster, which arrived on Saturday evening from Charleston, brought us New Orleans papers one day in advance of the mail, for which we are indebted to the kind attentions of W. C. Butler, Esq. the obliging purser. Almost every steamer from Charleston of late has brought us New Orleans papers ahead of the mail.

Purser Post, of the steamship Huntavile, from Savannah, arrived last evening, has our thanks for papers.

STEMBRIP PARKERSBERG, Powell, hence at Savannah, experienced very heavy weather on the passage. Sopt 19, at 8 AM, north of Cape Hatters, or about 12 ms. S. Savannah of the cast of the control of the co

and water the day before by a schooner.

Shif Luconia, Butler, at Bermida from Liverpool, is leaking badly, having spring aleak on the 16th inst.

Brig J W Drisko, Drisko, at Alexandria from Windsor, NS, on the 17th inst, off the Capes of Delaware, in a heavy gale, lost boat and stove galley.

Schiff Prances Newton (of Bucksport, Me), Emerson, from Providence for Brandywine, Del (not as before reported), to freight for St Croix, was run into during a heavy sea and blick weather, by schr Volans, of Bucksport, morning of the 21st inst, off Block Island, carrying away her masts, bulwarks, carling up deck planks, staving ine cabin, &c. Rigged jury masts and made Sag Harbor at 5½ PM same day. No lives lost. The F N remained at Sag Harbor 24th waiting orders from owners.

SCHE ST SOLLIDAY, Seaman, from Philadelphia for Boston, syrung a leak Saturday night in the bay, and put into the Break water for assisfance, where the steaming America took her in tow and brought her to Philadelphia yesterday afternoon for repairs.

noon for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Norwegian bark Ragina, from Rio Janeiro for NYork, was signalized Aug 31, lat 6 N, ion 37 W.

Bark Damon, of Rangor, from Newport, W, for St Thomas, 25 days out, Sept 8, iat 20 N, ion 56 46 W. Foreign Ports.
Angostona, Sept 8-In port brig Wm Wilson, he

ANGOSTURA, Sept. 8—In port beig Win Wilson, hence, just arr.

RIACK RIVER, Ja, Sept 4—Vo Am vesselin port.

BERMEDIA, Sept. 10—Arr brig Fenguin, Ingham, NYork; 12th, ship Luconia, Butler, Liverpool (see Miscol).

BARRADOS, Aug 27—Arr brigs Fibrector, Reynolds, Baltimore (and sid Sept. 3 for St Thomas); 22th, Palmas, Reed, Bangor (and sid 30th for —); Ambrose Light, Bryant, NYork (and sid Sept. 7 for Curacoa); 30th, Napoleon, Colly, Boston (and sid for evicus to Sept. 9 for —); Hope, Moore, Bultimore (and sid for for—); 3cht Emery, King, Norfolk (and sid Sept. 8 on her return); brig Queen Victoria (Br.), Munro, Baltimore (and sid Sept. 8 on her return); Sept. 8, ship Eclipse (Br.), Hughes, Rio Janeiro (and ald for NOrleans). Sid Aug 28, sehrs Tremont, Gravez, Aves Island, 30th, Harriet Ryan, Nickerson, Plymouth, NC; Sept. 1, bark Sarah, Stevens, Curacoa (before reported sid Aug 21 for Savanilla).

hark Sarah, Stevens, Curacoa (before reported sid Aug 21 for Savanilla).

Sept 9—No Am vessel in port.

CURACOA, Sept 11—In port brig Ruah, Hoelker, from Porto Rico, for NYork Sept 13. Sid Sept 5, bark Sarah, Steveus, Savanilla and NYork.

Malaca, Aug 31—In port barks Young Tark, Harding, and Sicilian, Dawes, for Boston, and others as before.

Maracamo, Aug 29—No Am vessel in port. Going in 29th, brig Addy Swift, Avery, hence.

PORTO CABELLO, Sept 19—No Am vessel in port.

FORTO LABELLO, Sept 19—No Am vessel in port.

SIGRIBA LEONZ, Aug 29—In port bark Gem, Johnson, wig; brig Potomae, Bramhall, do the P has been reported sid 104 for the Northward).

ST JOHN, NB, Sept 20—Cid ship William Cummings, Johns, Liverpool.

[PER CITY OF BALTIMORE, OFF CAPE RACE—TELECIRAPHIC.]

Liverpool.

[Per Citt of Baltimore, over Cape Race—Triegraphic.]
Art from NYork no date, Brewater, and John D Cooper, at
Meibourne; Madison, at Shanghae.
Art from Roston no date. Clarinaa Currier, at Meibourne;
Campero, at Hong Kong; Uriel, at Madraa.

Per Strakshiff North American, at Querrer—Triegraphic.
Art from Myork Sept 5, Daniel Webster, at Gibraliar: Str.,
Galidonmo, at Marsellies; 10th, Louis Napoleon, at Hamburg,
Goeschel, at Bremen; Emperator Dweleziano, at Queenshawn;
Hith, C A Stamler, at Aniwerp; Calhoun, at Livezpooi; 12th,
Hadr from Myorlesin Sept 7. Sitma, at Marsellies; 8th, New
Orleans, at Bremen; 10th, Dirigo, at Deal; 11th, Danube, at
Art from Philodelphia Sept 8. Telegraph Art from Philodelphia Sept 8. Telegraph Art Structure, Philodelphia Philode

Orleans, at Bremen; 10th, Dirigo, at Deal; 11th, Danube, at Antwerp.

Art from Philadelphia Sept 8, Telegraph, at Marseilles.

Art from Ballimore Sept 10, Roland, at Bremen.

Art from Ballimore Sept 10, Roland, at Bremen.

Art from Ballimore Sept 10, Roland, at Marseilles.

Sid for Nyork Sept 10, Parliament, from Sunderland; Ackine, from Port Talbot, Victoria, from Deal; 12th, M Nottebohm, and Universe, from Liverpool.

Sid for Norleans Sept 16, J F Patten, from Deal; 11th, Mary O'Brien, and Swanday, from do; Greenwood, from Bristol; Forest King, from Liverpool.

Mome Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept 23—Art steamship Mount Vernon, Smith, Nyork; brig J W Brisko, Drisko, Windsor, NS. Sidbrg Evergreen, Daken, St John, NB.

BOSTON, Sept 24, AM—Art brig Andover, Crowell, George-

OHARLESTON. Sept 21—Rel ship taronne, protice for Cameo, Orout, Georgetown.

EASTPOHT, Sept M—Arr brig Hobart, Jordan, which add for Baltimore—put back with loss of sails. Rd 19th, brigs Factor, Reed, Richmond: Hannah Ralch, Matthews, Raltimore, proceedings of the Religious Hannah Ralch, Matthews, Raltimore, shall, Philadelphia.

HARTFORD, Sept 24—Arr steamer Uncas, Bates, NYork, Sid shamer Sachem, Thresher, NYork, I. Daniels, Smith, do. NEW ORLEANS, Sept 23—Cat Gly tell ship Clifton, Prindle, NYork, barss Waverley, Thompson, Havana; Anna Delius, NYOrk, barss Waverley, Thompson, Havana; Anna Delius, NYOrk, Sept 22—Arr brig A J Ross, Portland; schr Rh-FHLADELPHIA, Sept 24 a 25—Arr steamers Kennebeo, Hand, NYOrk, Caston, Sellew, do, Phineas Sprague, Mathews, Beston; ship Robert Cushmön, Morne, Liverpool, brigs Florist, Owen, Rio Janeiro; Karnak, Downing, Matannas; sehrs Marcowen, Rio Janeiro; Richadelphia, Richadelphia, Rochest Caston, Releandelphia, Religious, Communication, Religious, Religious, Communication, Religious, Religious,

MISCELLANEOUS.

John, NI, 107 Finteerpows son for NYOrk.

SAVANNAH, Sept 21—Arr steamships Augusta, Woodl and Parkersburg, Powell, NYOrk; schr D S Williams, imms, do. Cit brig Samuel Writch, Cole, Darien.

SAG HARBOR, Sept 21—Bits in, schr Frances Newton Bucksportt, Emerson, from Provisence for Brandywine,

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
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The only proparation that has a
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This pleasant and valuable preparation has been nany years by hundreds of the most distinguished and tersons, who have previously tried all the nostrums of sithout success, some even seriously injuring their sealth. This is entirely different from all others.

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We can answer this question by saying that we have already seen persons who have derived benefit from it.
"Persons personally known to us have come voluntaril into the did us of good results to either themselves or friends, whave used it before it became known in St. Louis."—St. Louis

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"I have been using Mrs. S. A. Alien's Zylobalsamum wi much satisfaction in dressing my own and my children's hai After trying various articles manufactured for the hair, I fe no hesitation in recommending yours as the best I have ev-used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retain-

other friends. I have found the Zyiobalaamum superior to anything I ever used for the hair, and would fully commend it to all.

S. A. ALIEN'S WORD'S HAIR RESTORES.—As we went raveling in Massachusetts a short time since, we met a larly wheel special in Massachusetts a short time since, we met a larly wheel special so that she had attained the age of sixty. So we inferred, an other than the band time and the wood she spoke of her hair, informing us that two one conversation she spoke of her hair, informing us that two ones conversation one half of it was grey, and that she had feared that begin at the whole would have turned or fallen off. But our friend read the papers, and acquainted herself with the various remedias for decaying hair, and at length determined to obtain Mrs. Allen's Restorer. She did so, and applied it according to directions, and before a year had passed she assured us that she was but sixteen years old. Her statement was confirmed by other members of the family, while we were informed that in the same neighborhood there were other instances where the same happy and signal effect had been produced by applying Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer."—Providesce Dally Tribune.

same happy and signal effect had been produced by applying Mrs. 8. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer."—Provideece Dally Taylar. 8. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer."—Provideece Dally Taylar. A. WEBSTER, Editor "Christian Era." Bosion, Mass. "Having used numerous specifics to little nurpose, I discarded all, believing them to be of no value. So regarded your world's Hair Restorer and Zylobaisanum, yet pregarded your prevailed on me to use it. I have done so for second irridar prevailed on me to use it. I have done so for second irridar past with good effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither hald nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of my earlier years."

"Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer is the best preparation extant for the various diseases incident to the hair and workers, however gray, to their natural color. It having been before the public for many years and its edicacy in restoring, invigorating and beautifying the hair fully established by hosts of persons throughout the country, has led to the manufacture of many worthless imitations, which have been successfully mic."—Brook brondern More in the successfully mic."—Brook brook in the successfully mic."—Brook brook in the successfully mic."—Brook brook in the successfully mic. The successfully microber advertisements, we insert from actual experiment. That it promotes the growth of the hair where baldeness had commenced we have now the evidence of our own eyes. We can testify to its effects."

"Those unsuccessful with other articles can try this with nuccess."—Boston Transcript.

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We might awell this list, but if not convinced, TRY IT. We export these preparations to Europe even, and they are superseding all others there as well as i

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Cassimere husiness pants. 2 to 4 Fine dress pants. 4 50 to 6 Fine dress pants

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